Adapting Ecosystems to Climate Change

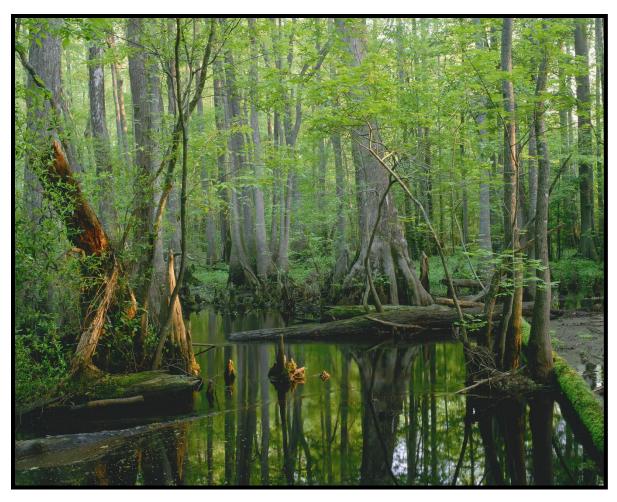


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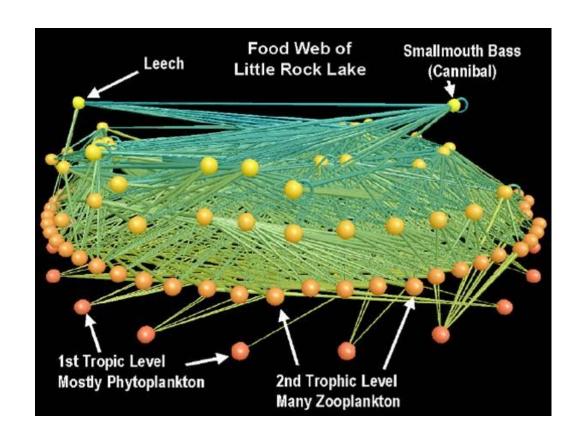
An ecosystem is a group of plants and animals that are highly interactive with each other

each other and their environment.



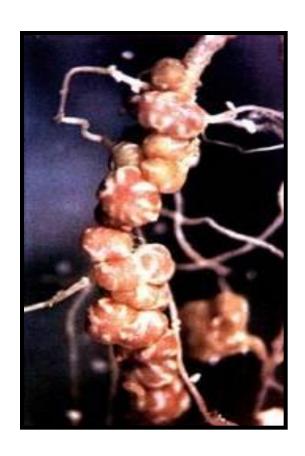


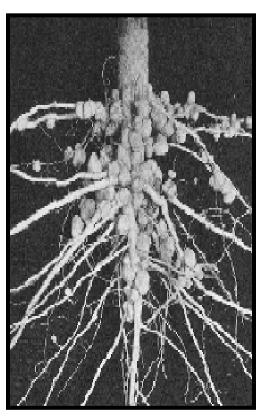
The complexity of an ecosystem (composition, structure, and function) is a pretty good indicator of its ability to adapt to changing conditions.





Nitrogen Fixation X Drought







Agricultural monocultures are vulnerable



The enemy of adaptive capacity =

Simplification =

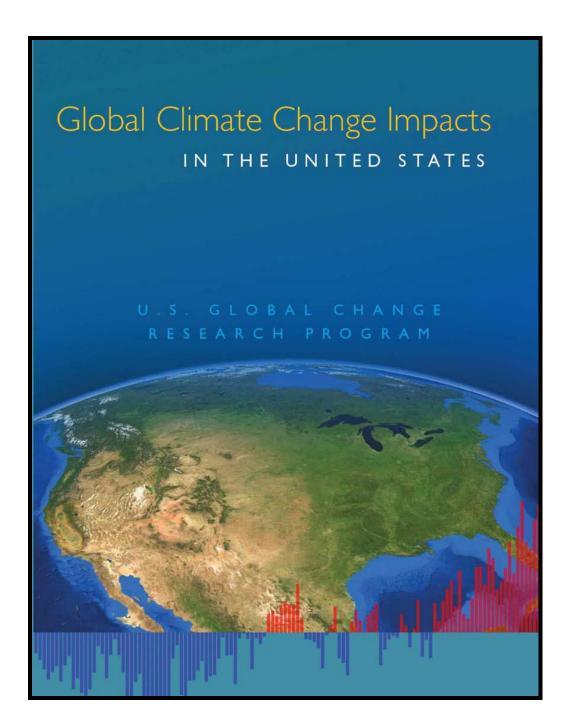
Loss of diversity of composition, structure, and/or function =

Loss of redundancy (options).

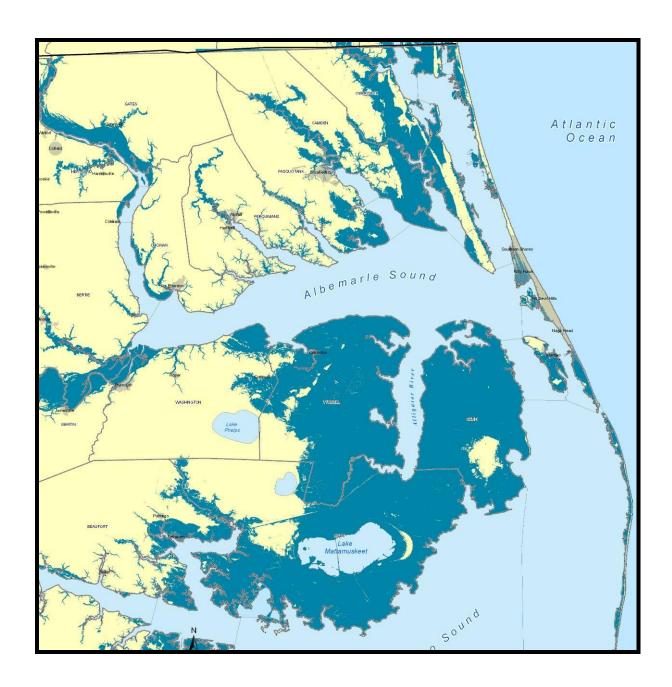


Human actions have already changed the climate, and promise to continue doing so until at least the end of the current millennium.

Solomon et al. 2009



Warming of 3.5-5 F° results in 20-30% of species living far outside their current ranges (page 82)



The Albemarle under one meter of water.

It would be nice if plants, animals, and people could all adapt to the changes that are happening, and stay right

where they are.

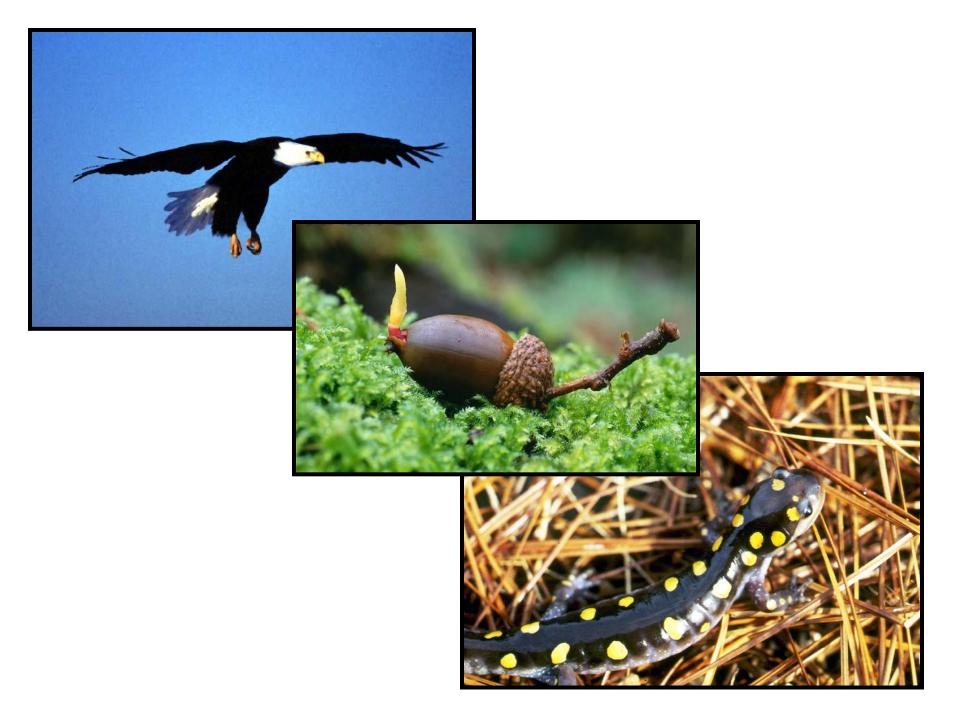




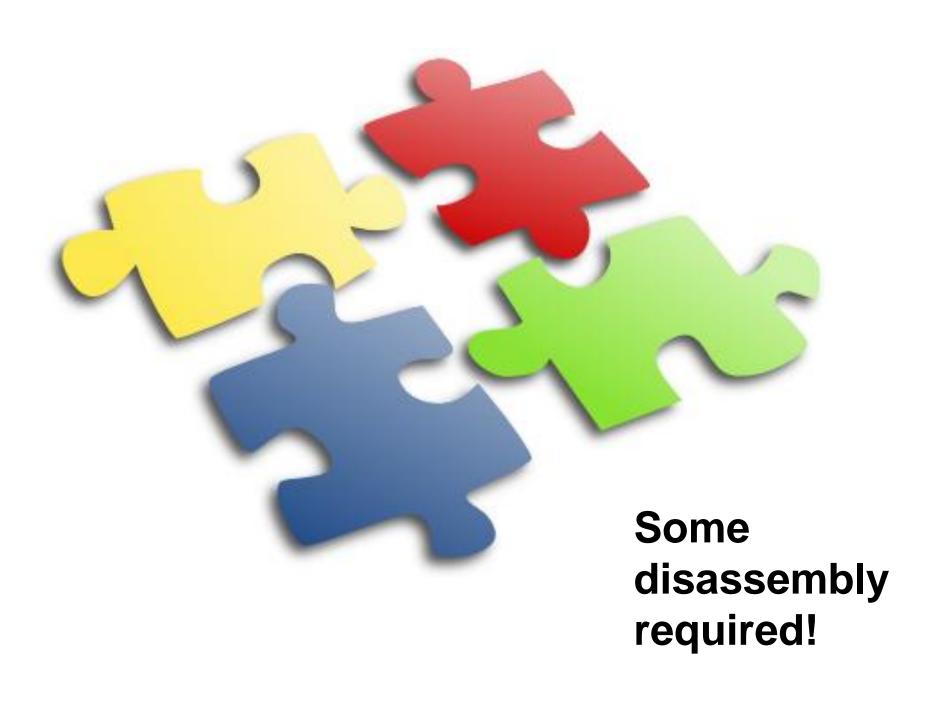
Many plants and animals and people are simply going to have to move!

Moving means different things to different species and systems.





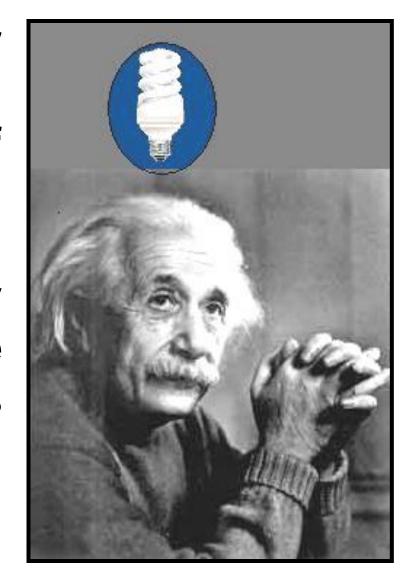




Should Move Should Stay Needs Help Doesn't Need Help

Needs Help Should Move Should Stay

A planner, whether focused on conservation of species or agricultural production or local economic viability now needs to be focused on decisions about movement and local resilience in response to change.



The Hokey Pokey really is what it's all about!



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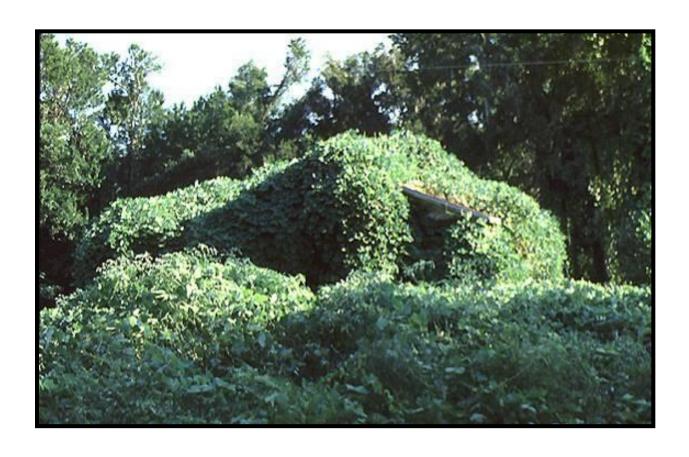
Movement in...

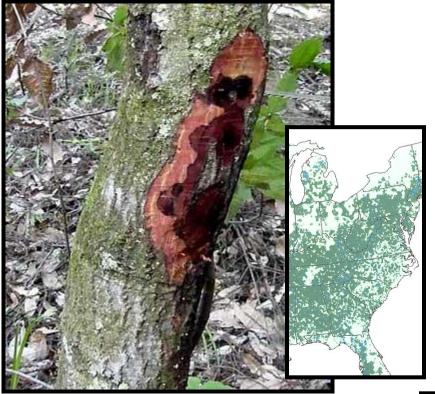
Movement out...

Shake it all about...

DEFINITION:

An invasive species (invader) is one that causes the ecosystem to simplify.



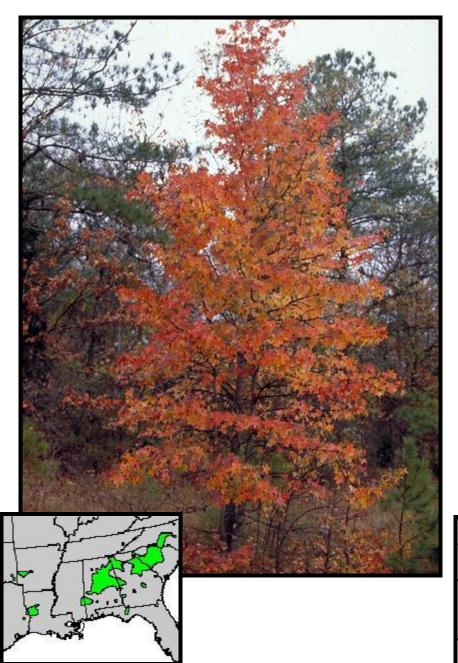




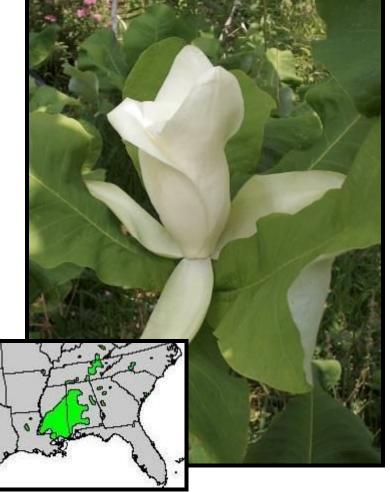


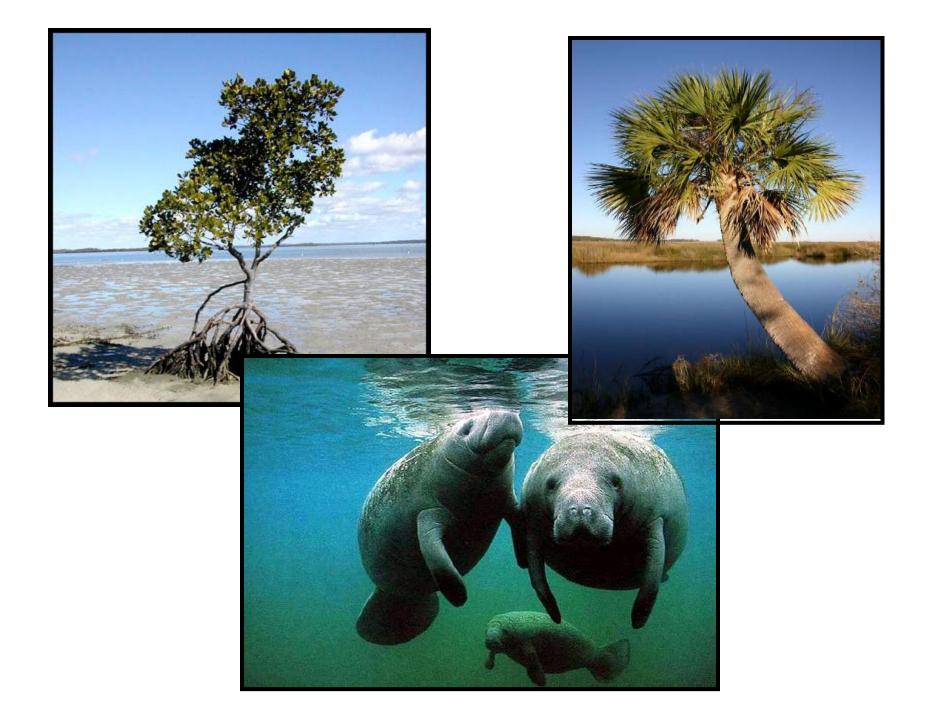






But not all new species will be invasive.





Which movements are most likely to result in simplification and which will most likely conserve complexity?



We need predictive models!



OR



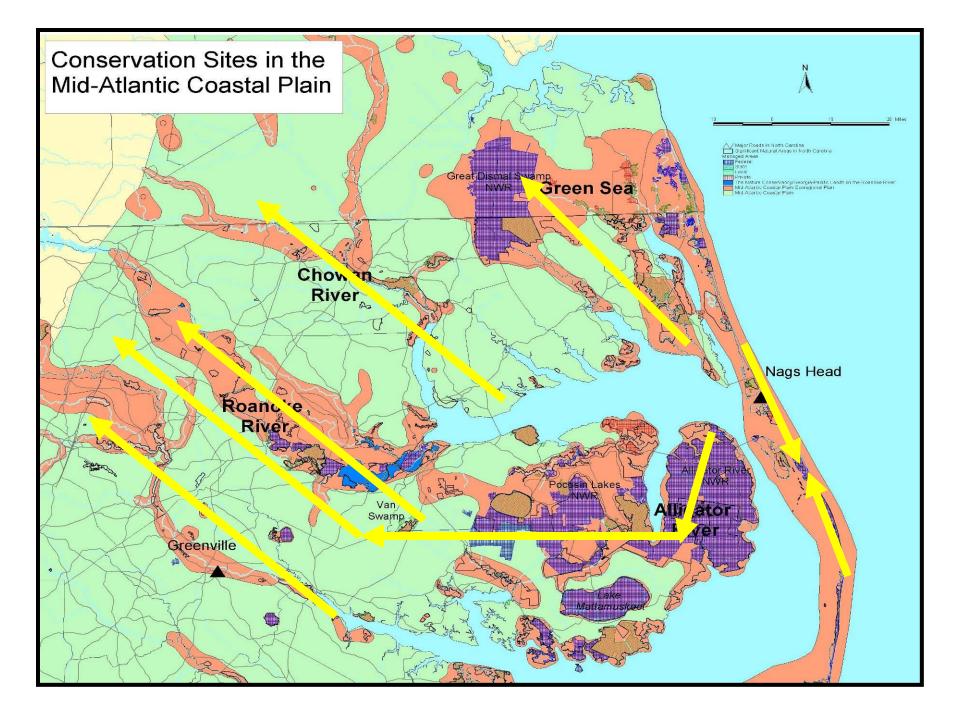
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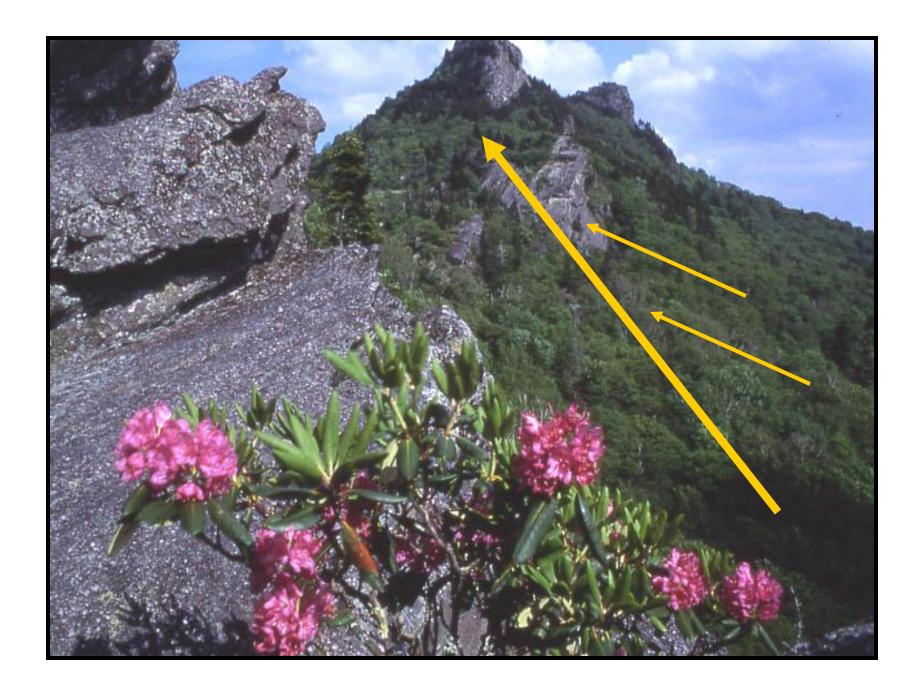
Movement in...

Movement out...

Shake it all about...







Moving up slope in the mountains is really hard, because:

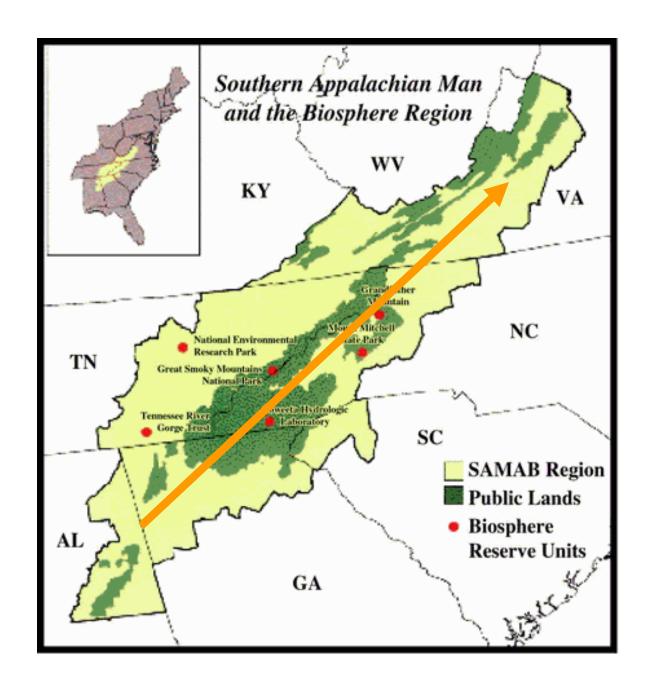
1. Soils vary a lot with elevation.

2. Habitat areas decline rapidly with

elevation.

3. Many species occupy very narrowly defined habitats.



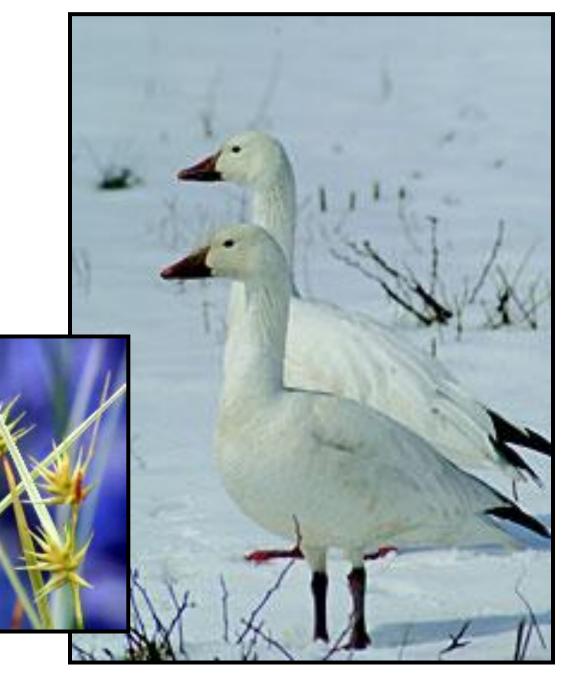


Populus grandidentata Betula alleghaniensis Quercus rubra Liquidambar styraciflua Current Predicted Overlap No Data **Potential Shifts** Predicted. Overlap END Date **Potential Shifts**

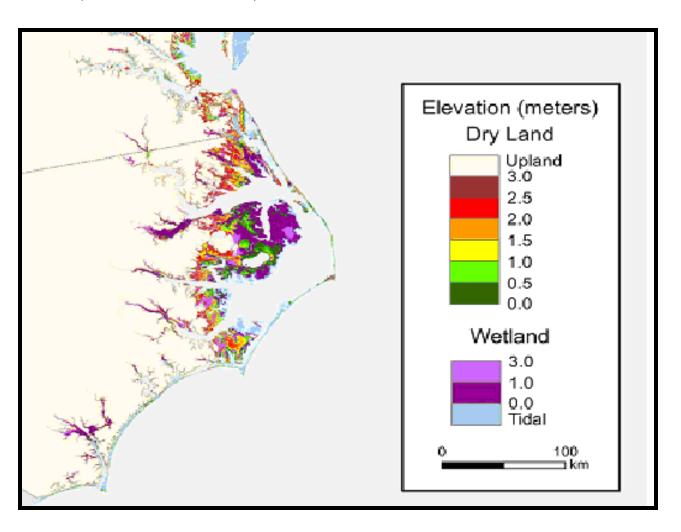
Treat future range maps with caution!



Things will get out of synch!



What about people – farms, managed forests, houses, and towns?





What is likely to encourage people to move?

- Market incentives
- Market disincentives
- Government incentives
- Government disincentives

The Hokey Pokey really is what it's all about!

Movement in...

Movement out...

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